

# The Crittenden Press.

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894.

NUMBER 13

VOLUME 15.

Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

## Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

### OKLAHOMA LETTER.

BASIC CITY, OKLA.,  
August 21, 1894.

ED. PRESS: For the benefit of any of our readers who may be interested in our new country, we send you the following brief sketch for publication:

The Indian Territory comprises a part of the Louisiana purchase, and was bought from France in 1803 by Thomas Jefferson.

It extends from 33 degrees and 40 minutes to 37 degrees north latitude, and from 94 degrees and 30 minutes to 102 degrees west longitude, and contains about 68,900 square miles.

It was set apart by the government in 1830 for the occupancy of the Indian tribes then scattered over the South and West. The following tribes were afterwards removed and placed on reservations within the Territory: Cherokee, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Osages, Nez Perces, Kansas, Poncas, Ottos, Missouris, Pawnees, Iowas, Sac and Foxes, Kiowas, Pottawatomies, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Wichita, Kiowas, Comanche, and Apaches.

The first five named comprise what is known as the five civilized tribes, and occupy what is left of the original Indian Territory since the cutting of Oklahoma on the west. These five tribes have become more or less civilized, and have adopted to a greater extent the ways of the white man. In the forced march from barbary to civilization, the Cheyennes have taken the lead and have been closely followed by the Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws.

A trip through the Cherokee country at the present time would astonish any one who has been taught to regard the Indian as an untamable child of the forest, incapable of advancement and unfit to govern or be governed.

To go through the Cherokee country the traveler is everywhere met by evidences of mental, material and social advancement. Fine farms, stocked with blooded horses and cattle, neat farm houses and fine school houses and churches meet the astonished tourist in every direction, and force upon the mind the unmeasurable fact that in the forward march of agricultural progress the Cherokee Indian is far in advance of many of his pale-faced brethren of the south and east.

All that part of the original Indian Territory lying west of the five civilized tribes has been by various acts of Congress cut off from the original Indian Territory, and a separate territorial government organized under the name of Oklahoma, embracing what was known as old Oklahoma, the Sac and Fox country, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation, the Cherokee Strip, and the strip of public land north of Texas, which was heretofore known as "No Man's Land."

The territory thus embraced contains a population of about 325,000 souls, or a little more than the States of Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada combined. There are perhaps a half dozen states in the American Union with a smaller population and a dozen with less wealth than the territory of Oklahoma, and it is only a question of a very short time when another state will be added to old glory, and well may the forty-five already there twinkle with a brighter lustre to welcome into that proud galaxy of communities this new symbol of an embryonic empire.

On the northern border of the territory lies the famous Cherokee Strip, which has received so much newspaper notice during the past two years, and about which so many conflicting reports have gone forth.

Your correspondent has been almost all over every county and township in the Strip, since the day of opening, and being entirely disinterested, and having no motive either in encouraging or discouraging emigration to this country, we may be depended upon to give us near as lies within our power a frank and concise statement of facts as they exist in this country.

The Cherokee Strip is a narrow strip of land, 572 miles wide by 175 miles long, and contains 34,000 homestead claims of 160 acres each, nearly every one of which have been taken by settlers, and many of which are being contested for by from two to a dozen contestants.

To the person in the east who im-

## BURNED LIKE CHAFF.

### THE FLAMES SWEEP WHOLE VILLAGES OUT OF EXISTENCE.

### FIVE HUNDRED DEAD—THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF THE LIVING, AND TOUCHING SCENES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 2.—The dispatches received last night briefly told of the flames that were raging in portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Only the horrors which accompanied the Chicago fire can be cited to compare with the terrible scenes and experiences in the flame swept pine region of Pine, Kanabec and Charlton counties of Minnesota, and Burnett County, Wisconsin. At least 400 settlers, their families and others were burned to death or suffocated before the flames reached them, and the death list may reach another hundred or more.

The people of Hinckley, which was a prosperous town in Pine county, 67 miles southwest of Duluth, are now dead or homeless and destitute. At a conservative estimate 250 men, women and children of this doomed town were unable to escape from the merciless, swiftly advancing sheets of fire. They fell on the railroad tracks or on the old territorial road, either to be cremated or die the more merciful death from suffocation by the clouds of dense smoke and hot laden atmosphere. The number of corpses already recovered from the blackened waste is over 150, the majority being women and children, who had not the strength to fight their destroyer, or to escape by fleeing to a place of safety.

So far as can be learned at this time, from the devastated district, the following towns have been destroyed, and the following are the dead in numbers:

Hinckley, Minn., 1,000 to 1,200 inhabitants; 250 to 300 dead, 500 to 600 homeless.

Pokagonia, Minn., the next station southwest of Hinckley, 500 inhabitants—50 dead.

Mission Creek, next station south of Hinckley, on the St. Paul and Duluth railroad, 10 people dead.

Sandstone Junction, Minn., next station north of Hinckley, on the Saint Paul and Duluth road; 26 dead.

Sandstone, second station north of Hinckley, in the East Minneapolis road; 50 dead.

Crowell, Minn., Carlton county; dead unknown.

Miller, Minn., near Hinckley, off railroad line; dead unknown.

Shell Lake, Naromete, Granite Lake, Cumberland, Pineville, Comstock, and Forest City, lumber towns in Wisconsin, between the Chippewa Falls and Superior, Spooner, Wis., partly destroyed.

The number of dead in these Wisconsin towns and in other parts of the country between Chippewa Falls and Superior is estimated at one hundred persons.

The Minnesota conflagration which was attended by the shocking loss of life and agony of body and mind for hundreds of others, who escaped with their lives only, swept everything and everybody in its path from Pine City as far west as Carlton, near Duluth. The great valley between Kettle river and the Crow Lake, a width of a few days ago was in no danger of destruction by the forest fires, are now one vast area of ashes and cinders, with here and there an oasis in the desert of devastation in the form of a half-dried lake, a standing farm building or a clump of timber. The bodies of the known and unknown dead which dot the heated and black expanse, give the scene the appearance of a battle field, in which the fire had played the conquering role.

There is a little spot of ground some two miles square, or for five miles this side of Dawson, in which no rain has fallen since April 10. At Dawson there have been a dozen good rains at intervals through the season, and all around the little patch there has been plenty of rain, in the last two weeks. Most of the land is thin and rocky or gravelly, and little or no corn will be made. In an ordinary season the people make hay crops, and in a wet season good crops will reward the farmer, but this year he is left entirely out of it.

John G. Mauger, editor of the Sunbeam, Seligman, Mo., who named Grover Cleveland for the Presidency in November, 1882, while he was mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., is enthusiastic in his praise of Chamberlain's coffee, chelone, and diarrhoea remedy. He says: "I have used it for the past five years, and consider it the best preparation of the kind in the market. It is as simple as sugar and coffee in this section. It is an article of merit and should be used in every household. For sale by Moore & Orme."

hammed down in the annals of calamities as masterpieces of heroism. The retreat of the train, laden with human freight, would have been accomplished without loss of life had it not been for the two Chinamen who perished, being paralyzed with fright. They sat rooted beneath their seats, and perished when the train was consumed at Skunk lake. The wooden construction of every building in Hinckley except the Great Northern round house and the school house, made it easy for the rushing tidal wave of flame from all directions to obliterate all trace of the town except the walls of these two structures.

SIX TOWNS GONE.

Duluth, Sept. 2.—The latest news here tonight is to the effect that the damage by fire has not been exaggerated. Duluth reports that millions of dollars of property has been destroyed and that 300 lives were lost. Relief trains have been sent from here and St. Paul. A train of sufferers is expected here soon. In Wisconsin the towns of Barneveld, Granite Lake, Cumberland, Pineville, Comstock, and Forest City have been burned. Seventy houses destroyed at Shell Lake and Spooner is threatened likewise.

Minneapolis, Sept. 2.—The first train over the St. Paul and Duluth road, direct from the scene of the great fire, reached here at 12:15. Among the passengers was Mrs. Lawrence, who left here Saturday, but had to return because her journey led through the burning district.

Mrs. Lawrence says the first evidence of the fire was noticeable from about ten miles the other side of Duluth, when the air became almost suffocating. One mile the other side of Hinckley a number of persons—according to the story of Mrs. Lawrence there was about 50—rushed toward the fire, to wipe the train and its occupants off the face of the earth. The engineer seeing the danger they were in if they remained, stopped the train to let them aboard. The heat became intense, and the whole vocabulary of fire seemed to burst out in a mighty effort to wipe the train and its occupants off the face of the earth. The engineer seeing the danger they were in if they remained, stopped the train to let them aboard.

"At the first rush of the flames toward the cars the window panes went out with a crash, and the train began slowly to return towards Skunk Lake. People screamed, men jumped through the car windows—the wild scramble was horrible—there was no humanity in it. Every person was for himself, and they did not care how they got out of the swirling, rushing mass of flames. My dress caught fire but I extinguished the flames."

I stood it as long as I could and then I rushed out of the car, jumping over one or two persons that were lying on the ground injured. Some of the people jumped into Skunk Lake, but I simply ran across the ties. The fire had burned away and after keeping it up until my strength gave out, I fell down between the rail. I expected every minute that my dress would burn away from my body. I put out the flames half a dozen times, and I had to hold my hands over the baby's face in order to keep it from suffocating."

Sunday morning Mrs. Lawrence was picked up in the middle of the track about two miles the other side of Hinckley that had made the trip on a hand car.

The site of Hinckley, says Mrs.

Lawrence, is nothing but a blackened waste with the bodies of dead and injured persons lying everywhere.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 2.—Dr. W.

H. Cray, of this city, who was on board, tells of the backward run of the train for several miles until a small lake was reached. History as given to the Morning Call reporter is as follows:

"The woods on each side were lashed by a fierce wind, blowing at the rate of 80 miles an hour. Onward through the smoke the limited speed, the engine growing more alarming at every mile. As the train neared Hinckley it was discovered that the fire had reached the railroad, but on it sped, the engineer hoping to pass Hinckley in time to escape the danger. It was not until the train had come within a mile of Hinckley that the engineer discovered that the train was burning and that it would be impossible to pass. The bridge had already been consumed, together with the mills and houses of Hinckley. Here the train was met by 100 or more fugitives from the burning town. Mothers carried in their arms small children, others following close behind and hanging to the mothers' skirts. Some carried a few household goods and others were crying and running on account of the losses already sustained. Many were so nearly exhausted that they could scarcely climb on to the train. Neare-

## GIANT AND A PIGMY.

### AN INTERESTING COMPARISON BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES NOW AT WAR.

### THE CHALLENGED NATION MANY TIMES LARGER THAN THE CHALLENGER.

**I**N many things the war between China and Japan is no whit inferior to the English and the French. Consider, first, the tremendous difference in the size of the combatants. Of course you know that China is bigger than Japan, and has many more people; but yet you haven't fully understood how much bigger and how much more populous it is.

The Chinese empire occupies the entire central portion of eastern Asia, the biggest of the continents, and its area varies, according to different calculations, from 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 square miles. This includes all the territories over which the Son of Heaven, who sits in his yellow satin robes in his palace at Pekin, has jurisdiction.

China proper, called by its inhabitants Chungkuon, Middle Kingdom, or Chinkuwa, Central Flow-

ry Land, has an area variously estimated from 1,207,000 to 1,432,000 square miles.

Exclusive of China proper, the terri-

tory of the Chinese Empire consists

chiefly of thinly inhabited regions like

the great plain of Manchuria or the

temperate plateau of Tihib.

Nearly all the population of the Chi-

nae Empire is crowded into China proper.

The most reliable census

figures show that the population is

420,000,000.

There are provinces in China which

have a thousand inhabitants to the

square mile.

Belgium, the most thickly inhabi-

ted portion of the Caucasian world,

has only 600,000 square miles, or exactly

one-tenth the size of the State of New

York. Its population, by the census

of 1890, was 40,072,684, or less than

one-tenth that of China.

This disproportion makes the war

between China and Japan vastly inter-

esting. Nor must it be forgotten

that the war is likely to make a great

increase in our knowledge of that hil-

lous country, China.

What we know the least about in

this country is the Chinese baby; here

are facts about him. Nearly all Chi-

nese babies are blondes. All grown

Chinese men and women are desir-

able brunettes. Nevertheless the ba-

babies are blondes. It is a freak for

which nobody can account.

The average Chinese baby has a

transparent rose and white skin, large

eyes, varying from gray and light

brown to dark, and soft, silky hair that

is usually auburn in color. In North

China babies are often born with blu-

eyed or green eyes and light red hair.

During the infancy of her child the

Chinese mother is supreme in her

household. In China chatters about

the house too much and disturbs the

baby, who is pigtail if his wife can

get her hand on it.

IF THE INHABITANTS OF CHINA

WERE AS BIG AS THE ENGLISH

IT WOULD BE AS BIG AS THE CHINESE

ARE AS BIG AS THE ENGLISH

ARE AS BIG AS THE CHINESE

ARE

# The TARIFF BILL Has Gone into Effect,

They Say it Means Low Prices. We have the Low Prices on

## DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, Etc.

Our stock is now complete, and we intend to make prices to suit the time.  
Clothing is cheaper than ever before, and our house is the LOWEST PRICE of all.

S. D. HODGE & CO.

The Press,

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher,  
ONE YEAR ONE DOLLAR



The white winged angel of peace still hovers over local politics

Gov. White, of Colorado, was acquitted of the charge of opening and retaining a letter belonging to a woman. He read the letter but did not keep it. Let the woman get at him and see who rides in gear.

The Madisonville Hustler issued a daily edition during the Hopkins county fair last week. It was a creditable eight page paper, and shows enterprise on the part of the Hustler people, and speaks well for Madisonville, the fair and the county.

Hon. Ben Keys, the populist candidate for congress, has issued a list of forty-seven appointments, reaching from shoel to breakfast; that is to say, they begin in the state of Illinois and end in the Paducah market house.—Paducah News.

Then his canvass will be very short; the two places are mighty close together.

Hon. W. L. Wilson, the leader on the Democratic side in the House, was unanimously renominated for congress by his West Virginia constituency. His speech in accepting the nomination rang with the true Democratic spirit. Cleveland, Winters and Wilson demand that the fight be continued until the country is released from the thralldom of the trusts—the children of the so-called protection; a scheme that beheads the few to collect tribute off the many. So may it be.

After all we are to have a Republican candidate for congress. Mr. Chitwood, of Lyon county, wants the honor. Of him his home paper, the Eddyville Tale, says:

Capt. W. J. Chitwood of Kentucky is being urged by his many friends in the district to make the race on the Republican ticket for Congress. We know that, personally, Capt. Chitwood is a high-toned gentleman, and the Republicans could not do better than to select him as their standard bearer. He would poll the full strength of the rook-ribbed Democracy.

The census bureau made public its investigation on the ownership of houses in this country. Of the 12,630,152 families in the whole country 47.80 per cent own their own farms and houses; 27 per cent have no encumbrance. The number of resident owners of land in the United States is 6,006,417. Plus such a number of land owners as may be living in tenant families. The farm families number 4,767,159, of which 62.92 per cent own their farms.

In the cities that contain over 100,000 population, there are 1,908,831 family families, of which 22.87 per cent own their homes and 77.17 per cent hire.

Of the innumerable on farms and houses 22.20 per cent bears interest at less rate than 6 per cent; 31.14 a per cent at the rate of 6; 43.30 per cent at the rate greater than 6 per cent, and 10.38 per cent at rates greater than 8 per cent.

The average value of each owned and encumbered farm in the United States is \$3,444; of each encumbered home \$3,250; and the average income on each of the farms is \$1,224; on each encumbered home, \$1,000.

the General of the Benton Tri-

bune hasn't got over it yet. Listen to him.

A certain congressman up in Indiana was nominated the other day the fifteenth time. The name of the gentleman is William H. Stevenson, the congressman "blue-eyes." Some may say this is too long for a man to remain in congress. Thirty years is a long time for one man to represent one people in congress, but it is fair and faithful and true to his people.

I keep on thinking. Ten years is a long time, but what is out of the question?

Indiana is a pretty good neighborhood in some respects, but her ways are not out our ways, her thoughts are not our thoughts. They do lots of things over in Indiana that we do not in Kentucky. They are Hoosiers, we are Corn-crackers. And, I don't think either is a defeated congressman in Kentucky than a nominated congressman in Indiana. Then Indiana sometimes gives her electoral votes to the enemy. Fortunately, Indiana will not always do it to invite.

The lynching of the six negroes at Millington, Tenn., is an outrage that all the South will deplore. Strenuous efforts will be made to bring the perpetrators of the dastardly deed to justice. This case will serve to show the danger of mob law under any circumstances. No matter how atrocious the crime, or how deserving of speedy and ignominious death the victim of a mob's fury, the mob and its work is a menace to that law and order which are the foundation stone of society. War hardens the heart and conscience of man and makes him callous to scenes of death and carnage, and quickly teaches him to place but little value on human life and human institutions. In a smaller degree the mob does the same thing. While the punishment meted out to the victim might be none too great, the spirit of mobism gathers strength, and by and by it grows callous of human life, and in its wrath does not stop to consider justice, as is evidently the case in the Millington affair. The mob is impudent to anarchy. The law was made to protect human life, liberty, property and all other things that make the civilized community. It is the only recognized champion of the weak against the strong, the good against evil; on it will depend for peace, prosperity and happiness; it stands at our doors—a giant when compared to individual strength—against to protect all that we hold dear and dear. All things that tend to bring discredit upon our champion, or weaken our guard, threatens destruction to our interests. The things that regard the speedy fulfillment of the law, and the things that rush in to do the work of the law, alike bring discredit upon it, and it is rather well ultimately destroy the great bulwark of society.

It is announced that Senator Jones, of Nevada, has renounced his allegiance to the Republican party and joined the Populists.

The Democrats still easily hold the fort in Arkansas. Neither the Populists, nor the Republicans, nor the Gormans can shake the faith of the rook-ribbed Democracy.

The candidacy of Mr. Chitwood on the Republican ticket will reduce Mr. Key's vote a fey, and frustrate any hopes the latter might have entertained—if he ever entertained any going to congress.

Mr. John K. Hendrick made a speech at Springfield Monday to a crowded house. This was Mr. H. first speech since the primary election and one who heard it tell us that it was one of the greatest ever delivered at Smithland, and that the popular nomine was tendered a perfect ovation.

Dr. Longnecker, Sept. 10, Monday.

Next Monday Dr. Longnecker, the oculist, will be in Marion, prepared to fit glasses to the eyes of all who need them. He has a fine outfit for testing the eye, and is skilled in adjusting exactly the glasses needed; he has the very best glasses manufactured, and it will pay you well to call on him. He can be seen at Mrs. S. L. Clement's.

Evangelist Barnes says the defeat of Breckinridge means the loss of another soul. Bro. Barnes may be right, but we incline to the notion that his election would indicate that there are a good many unsaved souls among the voting population of his district.

The Vermont state election was held Tuesday. Ephraim is joined to his idols, or in other words Vermont is still somewhat Republican in its tendencies. The majority is about 25-24; on each encumbered home, \$1,000.

The Judicial Contest.

The case for judge of the court of appeals now made up. The entries are Judge D. R. Tracy, of Trigg, Dr. W. S. Bishop, of M. Cracker, Dr. J. D. White, of Ballard, and Gen. Malcolm Yeaman, of Henderson. Judge L. M. Quigley, Judge D. C. Park, Judge J. E. Robbins, all of whom have been mentioned, have declined to enter the fight.

The contest must of necessity be sharp and sharp. The county mass convention in the eighteen counties of the district, will be held at 2 o'clock p.m. Saturday, Sept. 29. Delegates will then be appointed to a district convention at Princeton, Friday Oct. 5. This gives about five weeks for the canvas, which promises to be spirited and interesting from the start.

On the list of candidates to choose from the district is fortunate in having the very best of material. Judge White is one of the best known lawyers in the first district, and a man of high character and fine legal attainments. Judge Bishop is one of Paducah's leading lawyers. He has been circuit judge and has filled other high and important trusts, always with credit to himself. Mr. Yeaman is widely known as a successful lawyer, an able man and a popular gentleman. Judge Grace is hardly necessary to introduce to our readers. Ever since 1868 he has been judge of this judicial district, having been elected five times in succession. With his previous experience he has been for more than thirty years on the bench, and with out disparagement of the claims of the other candidates, it can be truthfully said that no man in the district is better qualified by nature, education and long experience to adorn the bench of the highest court in the State.

Judge Grace would at once take rank with the ablest jurists with whom he would be officially associated, and in him the state would have a judge able and upright, honest and incorruptible.

Influenced by no mere opinion of locality and personal preference, but believing that Judge Grace is in the very nature of things entitled to this elevation and better qualified for the discharge of the duties of the high position than any of his opponents, the Kentuckian will advocate his nomination by the Princeton convention.

We believe that the unerring finger of public sentiment will point so plainly to Judge Grace as the man for the place that before the contest is half over the race will be simplified to such an extent that he will be nominated when the convention meets on the first ballot. It would seem that his long and honorable career in the law and generation and all other things that make the civilized community, is the only recognized champion of the weak against the strong, the good against evil; on it will depend for peace, prosperity and happiness; it stands at our doors—a giant when compared to individual strength—as guard to protect all that we hold dear and dear. All things that tend to bring discredit upon our champion, or weaken our guard, threatens destruction to our interests. The things that regard the speedy fulfillment of the law, and the things that rush in to do the work of the law, alike bring discredit upon it, and it is rather well ultimately destroy the great bulwark of society.

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The New York World publishes

a fac-simile of a letter written by George Washington March 4, 1789. From this letter it appears that there were some "hard times" back in those days, and that the Father of his Country, upon one occasion at least, experienced by some of the joys of that tempestuous destructive-to-business period. The first paragraph of George's letter reads this familiar way.

"Sir: On Sat. Never till within these two years have I experienced the want of money. Small crops and other causes not entirely within my control, have made me very considerably. To effect money without the intervention of suits, and these are not to be had, is a practical and real difficulty.

Mrs. Sam Young has been very sick for some time, and was no better on Tuesday morning.

J. J. Nall, who is teaching school in Lancaster, was at home Saturday and Sunday.

A. Dewey and Charley Morgan, of Marion, were in town Sunday.

Henry Rice and Sam Cassidy were in Dyerburg Sunday.

Mrs. Franka Rivers, of Crittenden, returned from a visit to her brother, W. W. Dorrell, of White Sulphur, a week ago from Princeton.

Fra. Guess, of Crittenden, was in town Monday.

E. R. Martin has lost two fine native hawks in some disease brought here by the western birds shipped here and sold in the county. The two hawks were worth even \$100 in the western ones.

Bartons in shoes, Reg & Lovell.

Miss Mary Wyant went to Princeton Tuesday.

To make room for our immense fall and winter stocks, we will for the next thirty days close out our entire stock of spring and summer goods regardless of cost. Now is the time to get bargains. Call and get your purchases before purchasing elsewhere.

Bugg & Loyd.

New goods. Latest styles. Astonishingly low prices. No trouble to show goods. Everything first class.

Bugg & Loyd.

Bugg & Loyd carry a large line of glassware, tinware, crockery, staple and fancy groceries, which they will sell at lowest prices or exchange for poultry, butter, bacon, lard, potatoes, etc., at highest market prices. Bring in your produce and get it all value before purchasing elsewhere.

Bugg & Loyd.

Dr. Van Syckle. The committee must elect their own chairman. See Rule 18 in Hand Book, which I mail you to day.

John D. Carson.

Rule 18, referred to in the Carroll letter is as follows:

Each county and legislative district Committee, if any, shall elect one of its members chairman, and an other secretary, and may remove them at pleasure and appoint others in their place. A meeting of the committee may be called at any time by the chairman thereof, and if upon the request of a majority of the members of the committee, he fails or refuses to call the meeting as requested, a majority of the committee may call a meeting thereof. The chairman shall have the right to vote as other members.

Best indigo prints 5 cents.

Bugg & Loyd.

Ladies, if you want something stylish in shoes, you can find them to suit in quality and price at Bugg & Loyd.

Mrs. W. M. Gray, of Princeton, was visiting in town a few days ago.

Mrs. Alice Cridler returned Saturday from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Cooper, of Hopkinsville.

Mrs. Sallie Bice returned last week from California.

John Cridler is attending school in Hopkinsville.

J. W. Freeman and wife, of Marion, were visiting in town last Saturday and Sunday.

Lawrence Wilson, of Cridler, attended church here Sunday.

The pews we placed in the new Baptist church last week, and quite a number have joined that church since its organization.

Miss Cora McElroy went to Hopkinsville Monday to attend school the next ten months.

Walter Rice went to Russellville Tuesday to attend school.

Ed Rice is on the sick list this week.

Rev. Bee returned from Salem last Monday morning.

S. H. Cassidy and family, of Dyersburg, passed through town Monday en route to visit Mrs. W. P. Black, of Bethlehem, who has been in a helpless condition for a long time.

W. B. Rice and wife, of Lyon county, were in town Monday to see their sick son.

Observer.

Henry Delaney married.

Henry Delaney and Miss Fannie Tate, of Sturgis, were married at Shawneetown, Ill., Saturday afternoon. The groom is the man who figured so conspicuously in the tragedy in which Ahlie Oliver was killed. Delaney was at the point of the gun forced to marry the girl he had ruined. When returning from Morganfield she was shot and killed.

Observer.

Save your money and call on Schwab, he will help you save it, if you buy goods from him.

Schwab.

FREDOMA.

T. H. Johnson and Miss Rose Wolf went to Smithland last Saturday; she will teach school there.

Some of the churches of this community will cleanse fully as bad as old temples of old.

School will commence here next

Monday, under the management of Prof. Govdity, assisted by Prof. Jameson, both of Indiana.

George Gray, of Marion, who is traveling for a shoe house, was in town Monday.

Mr. Sam Young has been very sick for some time, and was no better on Tuesday morning.

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John Cridler went to Paducah the first of the month.

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# H. K. Woods' Drug Store is Headquarters for SHOOL BOOKS, School Slates, School Chalk, Tablets, Paper, Pens, Pencils. BOTTOM PRICES.

The Press.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Only one man in jail.  
Dr. T. H. Cossitt, Dentist, Marion.  
Very good coffee 5 pounds for \$1.

H. K. Woods always leads in price and will not allow himself to be undersold by anyone.

Only one man in jail and the only wheat drill ever in Marion is the Empire drill sold by Schwab.

We are agents for Pershing & Anderson Tailor made clothing. A fit is guaranteed.

S. D. Hodge & Co.

Mrs. Fannie Stone, widow of Doc Stone, has filled the necessary suit for having her dower designated out of the estate.

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If you will only take five minutes time when you are in town, and let me show you the Empire Wheat Drill and what it will do, matters not whether you want to buy or not— you will advise your neighbor to buy.

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For sale—A house and lot in Marion at a great bargain, call on A. M. Baldwin.

Do not fail to examine prices at Moore & Ormes before purchasing school books.

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The line of calicoes, cream and orange lace still complete, but have cut the price.

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# The Press.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

ONE YEAR . . . ONE DOLLAR

## THE NEWS.

(London) The abattois may never be able to supply the market.

At the Fair Wayne had a Peacock Park yesterday afternoon the greatest power, Robert J. Jackson, the world famous racing record, for one mile, going the distance in 2:01.34, and dethroning Nancy Hawks, Massachusetts Flying Jib, who had made the record of 2:01.

The total receipts at the U.S. Steel Treasury during the month of August amounted to \$1,012,121,230 and the disbursements were \$1,011,894, leaving surpluses for the month of \$2,227,526. The cash balance is \$126,875,440, of which \$30,287,125 is gold reserve.

It is again announced by a deputation from Birmingham that over two thousand negroes, members of the International Migration Society, will soon leave for Liberia, the government of that country having offered each emigrant 25 acres of land besides agricultural implements.

Salem, Kan., Sept. 1.—Word has just been received that the bank at Tescott, fifteen miles north of here, was robbed this morning by two masked men, who boldly entered the bank, killing the cashier, and carried away considerable money.

In Clark county John King and Geo. Cook, two farmers, met and began discussing the Breckinridge congressional fight. Cook said any woman who went to hear Breckinridge speak was no better than a prostitute. King said he had taken his wife and daughter to hear Breckinridge and asked Cook to retract; he refused and a fight followed, resulting in the death of Cook.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 1.—The business and industrial revival has struck Alabama with full force since the passage of the Tariff Bill and the settlement of the miners' strike. Coal is being mined in this district now than at any time for a year. The long strike depleted the coal supply, and now the coal trade is active and heavy. Export shipment of coal through the ports of Mobile and Pensacola are very large. The mines are working big forces, but can hardly supply the demand.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 29.—Funeral Hall, the historic Cradle of Liberty, was the scene of an assembly of cultured people tonight who, by resolutions and speeches, interred their protest against the lynching of colored people, in the South. The churches were condemned for not protesting against the barbarity with which colored men are treated in the South, and great praise was given Miss Idia Wells for her crusade in the South. Resolutions were adopted asking Congress to have appointed a commission to investigate the lynchings within the past ten years, and to report the findings to Congress.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—After a fourteen days' session the national labor commission adjourned at 3 o'clock this afternoon to reassemble in Washington, Wednesday, September 26, when it will, according to Chairman Wright's formal announcement, receive any communication bearing on the settlement of the difficulties that came between labor and capital and hear any witnesses who may desire to testify. One hundred and seven witnesses have been heard so far and nearly \$1,500 expended by the board. Subpoenas have been necessary in only a few cases to get persons to testify, nine-tenths of the testimony having been given voluntarily.

Indianapolis, Aug. 29.—In response to a call issued by the Good Citizenship League of Indiana three hundred representatives of churches of all denominations, temperance and other societies, met here today, to take action in regard to the organization of a movement independent of the old political parties in the interest of public morality and reform. Col. Elf F. Ritter presided and an address was issued calling on all good citizens to unite against the saloon and to work against all candidates who are in sympathy with the saloon element. A complete organization will be made and carried into every county in the State.

Wyalum, Tex., Aug. 31.—A terrible catastrophe held this thriving town early this morning, and today there is mourning in many households. The calamity was entirely unexpected. The treacherous Leon river, swollen to a raging torrent by recent rains, rushed without a moment's warning down upon the town, submerging and wrecking many houses and drowning a number of people.

An earthquake-shock of some sound duration was distinctly felt during the night. At one place near the city about a quarter of a mile of heavy cracks appear on each side of the Leon river, having apparently no bottom.

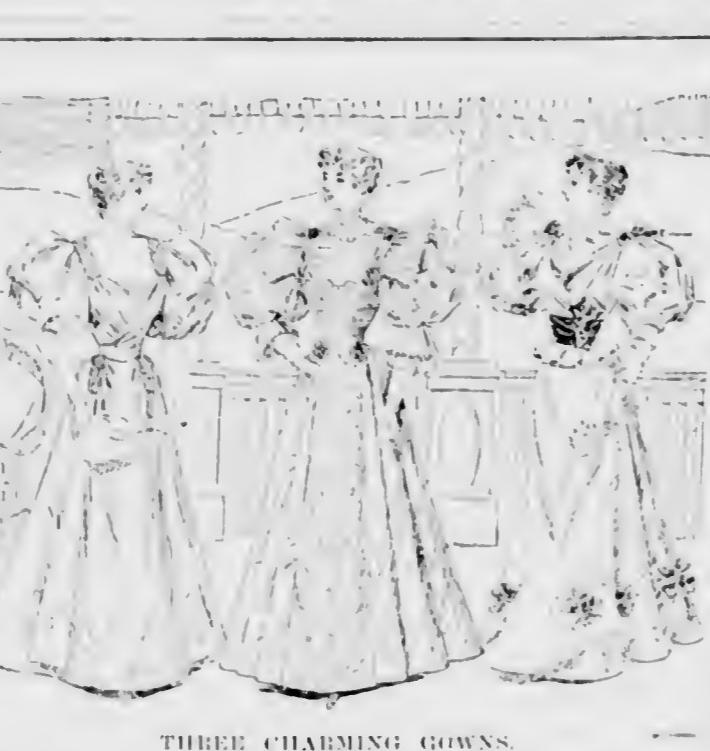
While reports are incomplete regarding loss of life, it is estimated to-night that no less than twenty-five persons have been drowned, and the loss to property of all kinds will exceed \$2,000,000.

## BURNED LIKE CHAFF.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE  
and nearer the flames were approaching, and finally the engineer was compelled to reverse

his lever and run back, leaving behind scores of unfortunate ones who had not been able to reach the train, the only available means of escape. The engine could see many of the sick to the ground, exhausted and overcome by the terrible heat, never again to rise. Many came running across the fields from small settlements, hoping to escape on the train, but only disappointment and death awaited them. On rushed the train through the hot, hot breath of the searing flames, for a stop would have been fatal to all aboard.

As the weary passengers retraced their steps Sunday morning, some faint and others on lameness they found along the side of the track and in the fields the charred remains of their poor unfortunate wretches. In four miles, some 30 bodies were found, some burned beyond recognition and others unburned, having died from suffocation. It was a four or five miles run back to Skunk Lake, which is little more than a mud hole, the mud and water covering not more than an acre. The train had gone but a short distance before it was surrounded by the devouring flames,



THE GOWN ON THE RIGHT IS OF MANY COLES, WITH FULL DRAPED BLOUSE, PLEATED BACK AND SPANGLED TRIMMING. THE OTHERS ARE IN PINK CHIFFON, WITH GOLD TRIMMING AND HORIZONTAL TRIMMING. THE COLOR IS LEMON, SIMPLE GROSGRAIN IN COLOR, TRIMMED WITH WHITE LACE.

Huge blasts of flames struck the coaches setting them on fire in places and breaking the windows on both sides. The baggage car was soon a mass of flames which streamed back over the tender and the engine, setting fire to the engineer's clothes and scorching his face and hands. On either side of the engine there was a stream of flame diaries, and with the assistance of a negro "spotter" he at length got evidence that resulted in the arrest of Hawkins and the other five negroes who were lynched. About nightfall ten o'clock the officers secured a two-horse wagon and a white man named R. T. Atchison to drive it. He loaded his prisoners into the vehicle handcuffed and chained together, and started for Millington. As they reached

the bridge, and with the light of day, he took a dip in the water tank, from which he drew the supply for the engineer's shower bath. At Skunk Lake the engineer had scarcely strength to shut off the steam. He pulled the lever he sank to the bottom, exhausted, burned and bleeding, the broken glass in the cab having cut him in a number of places. Quickly two men rushed to the cab and bore the form of brave James Root below the embankment. Here he lay all night, covered with mud and dirty water and dying, as most of the passengers believed. A mile or two from the lake the coaches were burning, above and underneath. On board the passengers became panic stricken, and it was only by force that many of the weaker ones were prevented from springing out of broken windows or rushing out the doors. To prevent the men guard the doors. Several souls on board had any hope of escape, not knowing at what moment the burning train would jump from the track or run into a bed of coals.

"At Skunk Lake 60 or more women and men found refuge in the shallow water and dirty mud, the women walking out into the water until it reached their waists. With their hands they bathed their torn faces with mud and water. Many of them were seriously burned on the train. Many lay in the mud, covering themselves with it, and as often as this became baked a fresh coat had to be added. Many on leaving the train rushed off toward a marsh, and others further along the track. It is believed that many of those lost, some few died of suffocation within a few rods of the pond. Many women had their clothes partially burned and torn from their bodies.

"One mother was found nursing her sucking child to prevent it from being suffocated. This place was reached some time near 6 o'clock in the evening, and it was not until morning that the men ventured on a journey to Hinckley, some five or six miles distant. The rails had been so badly warped that nothing but a hand car could be run over them.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Casteria.

## A MOBS' BLOODY WORK.

SIX Negro Barn-burners Shot to Death By a Mob in Tennessee.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 1.—News comes this morning of the lynching of six negroes in the northern part of the city. For a year or more the people of that section have been kept in a continual excitement by accounts of incendiarism. Barns and dwellings have been burned, and recently the buildings on the Millington Fair grounds were destroyed. Suspicion pointed to Dan Hawks, Bob Hayes, Warner Williams, Ed Hall, Jim Hawkins, and Graham White. Hawkins was arrested a year ago by several others charged with the burning of barns in the Kingley neighborhood. They were brought to trial and two of them sentenced to terms in the penitentiary. They made a full confession and implicated Hawkins as the leader of the band of firebugs. Hawkins . . . a new trial, however, and after spending some months in jail was released a few weeks ago.

Since that time the burnings have commenced, and the Millington neighborhood, as well as Kershville, has suffered. Deputy Sheriff Richardson was employed to ferret out the incen-

## The Books of the Bible.

In Genesis the world was made by God's creative hand.

In Exodus the Hebrews marched to gain the Promised Land.

Leviticus contains a law holy, just and good.

Numbers records the tribes enrolled—all sons of Abraham's blood.

Moses, in Deuteronomy recounts God's mighty deeds.

Bevels' shun, in Canaan's land the host of Israel leads.

In Judges their rebellion oft provokes the Lord to smite.

But Ruth records the faith of one well pleasing in His sight.

In First and Second Samuel of Jesus' son we read:

Ten tribes in First and Second Kings revolted from his seed.

The First and Second Chronicles

see Judah captive made.

But Ezra leads a remnant back by fervent Cyrus' aid.

The walls of Zion Nehemiah builds again.

While Esther saves her people from plots of wicked men.

In Job we read how faith will live beneath affliction's rod.

In David's Psalms are precious song to every child of God.

The Proverbs, like a godly string, sways pearls appear.

Ecclesiastes teaches men how vain are all things here.

The mystic son of Solomon exalts sweet Sharon's rose.

Whilst Christ, the Savior and the King of the "captain of salvation" shows.

The warning of Jeremiah Apostle Israel seems.

The plaintive lamentations their awful own mourn.

Ezekiel tells in wondrous words of dazzling mysteries.

Whilom kings and empires yet to come, Daniel in vision sees.

O judgment and of mercy Hosea bodes to tell.

Job describes the blessed day when God with man shall dwell.

Among Teekan's herbmen Amos receives his call.

White Isaiah prophesies of Edom's final fall.

Jonah enshrines a wondrous type of Christ our risen Lord.

Melech pronounces Judah lost—but again restored.

Nahum declares on Nineveh just judgment shall be poured.

A view of Chaldea's coming doom Habbakuk's vision give.

Next Zephaniah warns the Jews to return, repeat and live.

Haggai wrote to those who saw the temple built again.

And Zachariah prophesied of God's triumphant reign.

Malachi was the last who touched the high prophetic cord.

Its final notes suddenly show the coming of the Lord.

Matthew and Mark and Luke and John the holy gospels wrote.

Describing how the Savior died—his life—and all He taught.

Acts prove how God the Apostles owned with signs in every place.

Paul in Romans teaches us how man is saved by grace.

The Apostle, in Corinthians, instructs, exhorts, reproves,

Galatians shows that faith in Christ alone the Father loves.

Ephesians and Phillipians tell what Christians ought to be.

Colossians bids to live to God and for eternity.

In Thessalonians we are taught the Lord will come from heaven.

In Timothy and Titus a Bishop's rule is given.

Philippians marks a Christian's life, which only Christians know.

Hebrews reveals the Gospel, presented by the Law.

James teaches, without holiness faith is vain and dead.

St. Peter points the narrow way in the saints he led.

John, in his three Epistles, on love delights to dwell.

St. Jude gives awful warnings of judgment, wrath and hell.

The Revelations prophesy of that tremendous day.

When Christ, and Christ alone, shall be the trembling sinner's stay—Selected.

For billions fevers and maladies, disorders, use Ayer's-Age Cure. Its success is guaranteed if taken according to directions.

A. M. Bailey, a well known citizen of Eugene, Oregon, says his wife has been for years troubled with chronic diarrhea and used many remedies with little relief until she tried Chamberlain's cholera, cholera and diarrhea remedy, which has cured her sound and well. Give it a trial and you will be surprised that many of these are lost. Some few died of suffocation within a few rods of the pond. Many women had their clothes partially burned and torn from their bodies.

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## Neuralgia Attacks the Eyes Makes the Light Unbearable.

PERMANENTLY CURED BY USING Ayer's Pills.

## Brick for Pavement.

I have made arrangement to supply those who need them with the best pavemen brick made, the vitrified. For pavement purposes they are cheaper than the home brick. Call and see sample.

F. E. Robertson.

## CHAS. BURRIS, DOES THE BEST House Painting.

Painting, Paper Hanging,

Buggy Painting

ADDRESS HIM AT

FRANCES, KY.

O. V. R. R.

TIME CARD.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.

No. 2. No. 4.

DAILY, 10:00 A.M.

Evanston 6:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M.

Carrollton 7:15 A.M. 2:07 P.M.

Montgomery 7:30 A.M. 2:22 P.M.

Morganfield 8:15 A.M. 3:07 P.M.

Delevan 8:30 A.M. 3:19 P.M.

Sturgis 9:00 A.M. 3:58 P.M.

Princeton 9:15 A.M. 3:55 P.M.

Price 9:30 A.M. 4:15 P.M.

Cochran Spgs 11:30 A.M. 6:21 P.M.

Greene 11:45 A.M. 6:37 P.M.

via Hopkinsville 12:10 P.M. 6:00 P.M.

—

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

No. 1. No. 3.

DAILY, 10:00 A.M.

Lv. Hopkinsville 6:05 A.M. 1:05 P.M.

Princeton 6:30 A.M.